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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

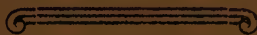
FOR

1925

BY

A. B. DUNNE,

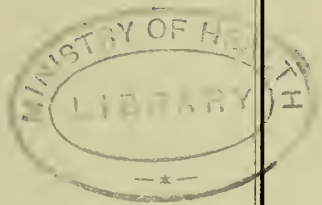
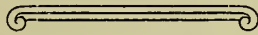
B.A., M.B., B.C., Cambridge University,
D.P.H. London, etc.



Doncaster :

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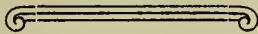
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Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1925, in accordance with the Ministry's Circular 648 (England), dated December 10th, 1925, relating to the contents and arrangements of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for this year.

This year's Report is known as a Survey one.

Prior to the War it was the practice of Medical Officers of Health to give in their Annual Reports an account of the topograph of the district, its social conditions, and other information about water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal works, etc. In 1915 the then Local Government Board decided (owing to the exigencies of the War) that the Report should be confined to such facts as were necessary for a continuous record of the Vital Statistics of the District.

After the War, the Ministry returned to its former requirements, and, in the Circular 269 of the 28th December, 1921, directed that a full and detailed report should be made, but only every five years. This, to distinguish it from those in the intervening years, is called a " Survey Report."

Some of the information contained in the Report has had necessarily to be supplied me by various individuals, Clerk, Surveyor, Accountant, Poor Law Authorities, County Medical Officer, and others, all of whom I wish to thank for their assistance. The arrangement of the Report follows on the lines as laid down in the Appendix of the Minister's Circular.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. DUNNE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

ADWICK-LE-STREET,

March 1st, 1926,

Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council.

THE Fifth Annual Ordinary Report OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for 1925.

1.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the District (land and water) is 3,606 acres.

The census population, taken on June 19th, 1921, was 11,838, consisting of 6,213 males and 5,625 females, comprising 2,392 private families, occupying 2,157 houses. The number of persons per inhabited houses was 5.49; there were 53 uninhabited houses.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year population, 1925, is 15,960.

The Rateable Value is £104,973, and the sum represented by a penny rate is £437.

The physical feature of the District is a shallow valley, lying east and west, roughly triangular in shape, with its apex at Humber Head Bridge in the West of the District and its base formed in part by the Doncaster and Selby Main Road and the Urban District of Bentley on the East.

This valley is low, much of the land is under the 25 ft. contour line, several points being as low as 20 ft. The northern boundary of the valley gradually rises from east to west, until, on the Great North Road near Green Lane, an elevation of 118 ft. is reached.

The south-western boundary is formed by the Roman Ridge, which forms the boundary of the District on this side for most of the way. The elevation reached on this side of the valley reaches 166 ft., from which is obtained on a clear day an extensive view over the estuarine levels of the Don Valley.

The highest point in the District is 184 ft., and is in Long Lands Lane on the road to Brodsworth.

The Drainage of District is conditioned by the conformation of the above-described valley, and flows east, eventually finding its way into the River Don by the Old Ea Beck, the Mill Dike, and other subsidiary drains.

The soil is loam and clay and the sub-soil is limestone. The chief crops are wheat, barley, seeds and turnips, and a large acreage is taken up by allotment gardens, of which 99 acres belong to Council and $25\frac{1}{4}$ acres are privately managed.

The Urban District is in the Administrative County of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Parliamentary Division, Poor Law Union and Archdeaconry of Doncaster, the Diocese of Sheffield, and the Petty Sessional Division of Lower Strafforth and Tickhill.

Besides the ancient Parish Church at Adwick, there is a newly-erected one in Woodlands, and Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches in different parts of the district.

There is a Cemetery of 4 acres in Windmill Bank Lane, laid out in 1911. Only about half of the ground is occupied with graves.

There are four large Picture Theatres, and two Lecture Halls and Institutes belonging to the Miners' Welfares at Woodlands and Carcroft. There is a large Sports Ground and running track at Woodlands, and in Adwick Village a well-timbered park of 13 acres belonging to the Council, and provided with bowling green, tennis courts, swings, etc. There are three fully-licensed public houses and one in course of erection, beside a number of workmen's clubs.

The District is well served with main and district roads.

The Great North Road—the Doncaster Tadcaster main road—classified A.I., enters the District on the south of Scawthorpe and runs north through the District until a short distance past Green Lane, Skellow. It carries an enormous and increasing through and local motor traffic, and passes through the centre of Woodlands Village. The West Riding County Council, at the time of writing this report, are re-making it to give a minimum roadway of 36 ft. from near Scawthorpe to the Red House Farm.

The Doncaster to Selby main road from the Tilts Bridge to a point where the Askern Road joins it, is in the District, and forms its eastern boundary. These two roads are maintained by the West Riding County Council.

There are approximately 15 miles of district roads. Doncaster Lane and its continuations to Carcroft, via Adwick village, approximately 2 miles in length, is a classified B. road. The roads of the Districts are constructed and maintained in the highest state of efficiency. Roads have been widened and corners set back, notably in Windmill Balk Lane, Tenter Balk Lane and Church Lane, High Street, Carcroft, and Skellow Lane and Askern Road.

The Council's project to construct a bye-pass road from the bottom of Windmill Balk Lane to the foot of the Railway Bridge in Church Lane, thus diverting the greatly-increasing motor traffic from the dangerous and narrow road past Adwick Church, will, when it materialises, be a great improvement.

The London and North Eastern Railway main line from Leeds to London runs through the District from N.W. to S.E., with a passenger and goods station adjacent to the old village of Adwick. Mineral lines from the collieries of Brodsworth and Bullcroft connect them with the line serving the Humber Ports.

The Doncaster Corporation have a light railway with a service of electric trams, which runs on the grass verge along the Great North Road as far as the Woodlands Village.

The motor 'buses maintained by the Doncaster Corporation and private enterprise traverse the District on their journey to the terminus at Skellow, and provide good communication with Doncaster.

The Social Conditions of the District were entirely altered by the sinking in 1907 of the Brodsworth Main Colliery, at that time in the parish of Brodsworth but immediately contiguous to the western boundary of the parish of Adwick-le-Street. Until this date the District had been a purely agricultural one, consisting of the rural old-time villages and hamlets of Adwick-le-Street, Skellow and Carcroft, with old-fashioned cottages and farms built of the local limestone.

In 1907 the Woodlands Model Village was begun, and, with subsequent additions in later years, now comprises 670 houses. This village was built by the Brodsworth Colliery Co. for their workpeople. To the late Sir Arthur Markham, Bart., M.P., must be given the credit for the initiation of this new movement in the better housing of colliery workmen on town planning lines. The village consists of two parts—a northern half bounded on the north by Ridge Balk Lane, and on the west and east respectively by the Roman Ridge and the great North Road. The southern part is built around the well-wooded grounds of Woodlands Mansion.

Situated at an elevation of about 150 ft. O.D. on a level plateau, of limestone formation, it enjoys many advantages of fresh and bracing air, sunshine, etc.

The maximum number of houses to the acre varies from 5 to 8. They are built in blocks of from 2 to 5 houses. The architecture is that of the half-timbered. Each house has a front garden of varying size, and at the back open on large open greens. There are 3 bedrooms provided, living room and scullery, bath, w.c., and water laid on. Sanitary ash bins are provided for each house.

These amenities are nowadays common to all housing schemes for the working classes, but it is well to remember that Woodlands was a pioneer in better housing, and aroused at the time very great interest all over the world amongst housing reformers.

Even now, nearly 20 years since it was founded, it compares very favourably with many villages which have been built since then.

From this time onward the character of the District underwent rapid change as the Brodsworth Colliery developed. The next landmark was the sinking of the Bullcroft Colliery at Carcroft in 1911. Further rapid building developments followed in the vicinity.

From this time the desire grew up on the part of the inhabitants of the parish of Adwick-le-Street, Skellow and Owston for Urban Powers, which were granted on April 1st, 1915.

The chief occupation is coal mining, and the District is fortunate in the fact that two of the largest and most prosperous collieries in the Kingdom are situated within it. Work has, therefore, been constant and remuneration good—the standard of living has consequently been high, and this is reflected in the well clothed and well nourished workman and his wife and family.

The one dark side to this picture is the overcrowding which has been existent for years. Workmen, attracted by the prospect of better work, have crowded to the District, and until quite recently made worse an already difficult housing problem. I do not think, however, that the public health has been adversely affected.

There is a small amount of labour employed on the farms in the district, but there are no other local industries worth mentioning.

The population has a large proportion of young married people with young children, and it will be some years before a more general distribution according to age and sex distribution of the population takes place, Adwick being one of the places where there are more males than females.

The amount of Poor Law Relief disbursed in 1925 was £4,917/4/5.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The Births in 1925 were 551, or 58 more than in the previous year. This is equal to an Annual Birth-rate of 34.5 per 1,000, or 1.1 per 1,000 more than in 1924.

Of the Legitimate Births, 270 were males and 269 females.

The Illegitimate Births were 6 males and 6 females.

The Birth-rate of England and Wales was 18.3 per 1,000.

BIRTH RATE, 1916-1925.

Year.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Birth Rate per 1,000	34.3	26.2	26.7	27.0	30.9	32.6	32.0	32.7	33.4	34.5
No. of Births	332	310	312	319	365	392	406	440	493	551

DEATHS.

The Deaths in 1925 were 160, or 32 more than in the previous year. This is equal to a crude Annual Death Rate of 10.0 per 1,000. This year the Registrar-General has, for the first time, supplied a standardizing factor (1.242) for correcting the crude Death-rate. The Standardized Death-rate is 12.4.

The male deaths were 92 and the female 68.

The Death-rate for England and Wales was 12.2 per 1,000.

DEATH-RATE, 1916—1925.

Year.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Death Rate per 1,000	9.7	7.8	14.2	10.3	9.9	10.8	8.3	10.2	8.6	*12.2
No. of Deaths...	99	83	148	117	86	131	106	138	128	160

* Standardized Death Rate.

DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

1—Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	0
2—Small Pox	...	...	...	...	0
3—Measles	...	...	...	...	2
4—Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1
5—Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0
6—Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0
7—Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	7

Total ... 10

or 3 less than in 1924, and equal to an Annual Zymotic Death-rate of 0.6 per 1,000, as compared with 0.8 in the previous year.

The Death-rate for Diarrhœal Diseases (under 2 years of age) per 1,000 Births, is 12.7. That of England and Wales is 8.4.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

1—Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (males 12, females 2)	...	...	14
2—Other Tuberculous Diseases (males 2, females 0)	...	...	2
Total	...	...	16

Equal to a Death-rate of 1.0 per 1,000.

The two non-Pulmonary Deaths were due to Tuberculosis Meninges and Kidneys respectively.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL SEPSIS AND CHILD BEARING.

Three deaths of married women were registered, age 30, 31 and 33 respectively. The Causes of Death were:—

- 1—Abortion : Septic Endometritis.
- 2—Miscarriage : Septicoemia.
- 3—Retained Placenta : Post-Partem Hæmorrhage.

Two died in the Doncaster Royal Infirmary and one in the St. Hilda's Nursing Home, Doncaster.

The Death-rate per 1,000 births was 5.4.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In 1925 41 infants (23 male and 18 female) died under one year of age. The corresponding figures in 1924 were 17 males and 18 females.

There was one death of an Illegitimate Female Infant.

The Infantile Mortality is equal to a Rate of 74.4 per 1,000 births. Last year's figures was 70.9. That of England and Wales in 1925 was 75.0.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1916—1925.

Year.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Infantile Mortality ...	83.7	74.1	128.2	90.8	65.7	102.0	72.4	81.8	70.9	74.4
No. of Deaths...	32	23	40	29	24	40	29	36	35	41

Most of the deaths fall into three main groups, as follows:— Premature Birth, etc., 11; Respiratory Diseases, 12; and Gastro-Intestinal Diseases, 6.

One death, after inquest, was certified as due to suffocation by over-lying.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HOSPITALS.

1—TUBERCULOSIS.

The West Riding County Council Sanatoria admitted twenty-one patients, this number of Form "C" certificates having been received. Twelve of these were sent to Middleton-in-Wharfedale, three to Eldwick, and the rest elsewhere. The County Council maintain a Dispensary at 20 Christ Church Road, Doncaster, which is the District Headquarters of the Tuberculosis Officer and his staff. Patients are seen on Mondays, from 2 to 4.30 p.m., and on Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. There is a Tuberculous Care Committee working in conjunction with the Red Cross which makes grants of clothing to suitable cases entering Sanatoria.

2—MATERNITY.

There is no Maternity Hospital in the District. Difficult cases requiring the special attention of a surgeon have been received at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary. The West Riding County Council have arranged for maternity cases requiring special care to be received into Nurse Pease's Nursing Home, Edenfield, Doncaster.

3—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Council is a constituent member of the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board. The Hospital is situate at Conisborough Common. Seventy-eight beds are provided for the Diphtheria, Scarlet, Enteric and Cerebro-Spinal Fever Cases. Accommodation for 25 Small Pox patients is provided in another building and some distance away from the main hospital. A motor ambulance is provided for the removal of ordinary infectious cases, and another is reserved for the removal of Small Pox cases. There is a steam disinfecting apparatus at the Main Hospital.

4—GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Medical, Surgical and Accident cases requiring special treatment are provided for at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary and at the General and Special Hospitals at Leeds and Sheffield. These hospitals are on a voluntary basis.

The Doncaster Royal Infirmary is now being re-built on a new and spacious site on the Thorne Road, Doncaster, and an appeal is being made for funds to erect a hospital for 300 beds.

An Ophthalmic Department of the Infirmary, equipped on modern lines, has just been opened.

The Doncaster Board of Guardians maintain a hospital under the Poor Law at Balby.

A Venereal Disease Clinic has been established by the County Council, and is held at the Royal Infirmary, Doncaster. Male cases are seen on Wednesdays, from 4—6 p.m., and on Fridays at 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Women and children are seen on Mondays, from 4—6 p.m.; Fridays, from 4—6 p.m.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES for infectious cases is provided by the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board. Non-infectious cases and accidents are provided for by an Ambulance bought and maintained by the local collieries' welfare fund. The local collieries also provide Ambulances at the works.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The County Council have established a Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Centre, which meets at the Wesleyan Church, Woodlands, on each Thursday, with a branch which meets at the Presbyterian Church, Carcroft, on Tuesdays, at 3 p.m.

The Medical Officer attends the Woodlands Clinic on three Thursdays in the month and on one Tuesday at Carcroft.

The average attendance of mothers with their infants and young children is 49. The Clinic is much appreciated by the mothers, many of them attending with their successive babies.

A Clinic for the minor ailments of school children is held by the Nurse on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a.m., at the Wesleyan Church, Woodlands.

There is one whole-time Health visitor for the Woodlands, Highfields and Adwick Wards, and another for the Carcroft Ward—the Health Visitor also is responsible for the adjacent Toll Bar District in the Bentley-with-Arksey Urban District.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

1—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

A. B. Dunne, B.A., M.B., B.C. Cambridge University, D.P.H., London, half of whose salary is paid out of the County Fund and charged to the Exchequer Contribution Account. The appointment is a part time one, and is held along with similar appointments in the Bentley-with-Arksey U.D. and the Doncaster R.D., which adjoin the District. He is not allowed to engage in private practice as a general medical practitioner. He was appointed in 1915.

2—SANITARY INSPECTOR.

George Gledhill, M. Inst. M.C.E., M.R. San. I. He holds the whole time dual appointment of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. Half of his salary as Sanitary Inspector is paid out of the County Fund. He is the officer designated under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, and has been the officer appointed under the Public Health (Meat) Order, 1924, to whom notices of slaughter must be sent.

3—ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Wm. Sidney Ellis, C.R., San. I., who acts in the dual capacity of Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Surveyor. His salary is paid out of the funds of the local authority.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Woodlands Nursing Association provides two trained nurses for the Highfields, Woodlands and Adwick-le-Street Wards of the Urban District. The Association is on a voluntary basis, the miners of the Brodsworth Colliery have agreed to a penny per week levy, and have thus enabled the Association to employ a second Nurse during 1925. The Carcroft Ward of the District is provided for by Bullcroft Mine Workers' Nursing Association, who employ a nurse-midwife. This Association is maintained by a voluntary levy on the men.

MIDWIVES.

Five trained Midwives practice in the District—one at Woodlands, two at Highfields, and two at Carcroft. The County Council are the controlling authority, but any disinfection of the nurses' clothing, etc., is carried out by an officer of the local authority at the request of the County Council.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Samples of water for analysis are sent to the County Analyst for examination as and when required.

Specimens for Bacteriological Examination are sent by the Medical Practitioners to the County Bacteriological Laboratory, Wakefield, in special outfits provided by the County Council, and reports are furnished to the Medical Officer of Health and the medical practitioner concerned. This service is much appreciated.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, with Date of Adoption.

*Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, Part III. and IV., November 1st, 1915.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907, October 27th, 1915.

BYE-LAWS, with Date of Adoption.

*Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, July 2nd, 1896.

New Streets and Buildings, January 29th, 1924.

Slaughterhouses, July 3rd, 1923.

Offensive Trades, December 29th, 1915.

Common Lodging Houses, July 12th, 1920.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, June 12th, 1920.

Public Parks and Pleasure Grounds, August 13th, 1921.

Whirligigs, Swings, Shooting Ranges and Galleries, etc.,
December 19th, 1922.

Prevention of Nuisances, December 19th, 1922.

Hackney Carriages, January 16th, 1923.

*Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders,
June 11th, 1901.

Private Streets Works Act, November 1st, 1915.

*Bye-laws and Regulations adopted by the Doncaster R.D.C.
prior to the formation of the Urban District, April 1st, 1915.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

A constant supply of softened water provided by the Council is laid on to all houses with the exception of a few isolated farms and cottages and a block of 12 houses known as Atkinson's Row, where stand pipes are provided.

The source of supply is a well 72 ft. deep and 20 ft. in diameter, sunk in the Bullcroft Colliery Yard at Carcroft. The well is lined with brick set in cement, and is protected by a well house at the top. A 12 in. iron pipe has been sunk through the bottom of the well a further 200 ft., where a "gusher" of water has been tapped in the Limestone Rock. This water is a hard one of an average of 40—45°. The unsoftened water is pumped through a rising main to the Council's Softening Plant, situate on the highest part of the Roman Ridge. From here all parts of the District are supplied by gravitation.

The Council's plant consists of a Kennicott Softener, and was installed in 1922. The water is softened down to 11 to 12° of hardness, and the reports of the Analyst show that the water, prior to and after softening, is of the highest organic purity. There are two covered storage reservoirs adjoining the Softening Plant, each of a capacity of 500,000 gallons.

Further extensions of the Softening Plant are to be provided. There has been no shortage, neither is there any likelihood of any. There has been no plumbo-solvent action of the water. On the contrary, there has been some complaint of the furring up of the water pipes by lime deposit.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Humber Head Dike enters your District on the west. Further in its course to the eastward the Mill Dike branches off from it, and the parent stream continues its course as the Old Ea Beck, and, as it is the natural stream of this valley, its drainage eventually flows into it — except that coming from the South western slope of the valley, which flows into the Mill Dike.

In its lower and eastern course of the Ea Beck its banks have had to be raised owing to the general lowering of the surface by the working of the Bullcroft Colliery Co. The Dun Drainage Commissioners are responsible for its maintenance. The Beck burst its banks in February and the Council's Sewage Works off Bentley Moor Lane were flooded.

The effluent from the Doncaster Lane Sewage Works goes into the Mill Stream. During the alteration and extension of works there was some complaint of the effluent, but this has been rectified. The Council clean the Mill Dike for some distance below the outfall from their works.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Urban Council took over from the Doncaster R.D.C. two distinct systems of Sewage and Sewage Disposal Works:—

- (i) All the District to the North of the Old Ea Beck, including Carcroft and Skellow, drains to Sewage Works situate in a field off Bentley Moor Lane.
- (ii) All to the South, including Adwick, Woodlands, and Highfields, drains, either by gravitation or pumping, to the Sewage Works off Doncaster Lane.

The Works off Bentley Moor Lane, owing to subsidence due to colliery workings are to be abandoned, except for treatment of storm water, and the sewage from Carcroft is to be pumped to the recently enlarged Doncaster Lane Works. With the exception of a few scattered farms and cottages, the only considerable group of houses unconnected with the Council's sewage scheme are Old Skellow, where there are 23 houses (most of these houses are very old limestone buildings), Lymes Terrace on the Great North Road, 38 houses, and the houses which are being erected on the new building sites off Crabgate Lane.

The Council have directed plans and estimates to be prepared to lay the necessary sewers to connect the above to their sewerage system. When these are connected up the sewerage of the District will be completed.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1925.

No. of Privies, 35.

No. of Pail and Tub Closets, 14.

No. of Water Closets, 3,424.

No. of Dry Ash Pits, 26.

No. of School Refuse Pits, 5.

The number of privy middens converted into water closets was as follows:—In 1921, 107; 1922, 61; 1923, nil; 1924, nil; 1925, nil.

The Council, since its formation, has followed up the policy of converting into water closets all privy middens where water was laid on and sewers available. Most of the middens are attached to the old houses in Old Skellow and Adwick, and their conversion into water closets will be taken up along with things under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, when the pressure on housing accommodation of whatever nature is less acute.

SCAVENGING.

This is carried out by the Council's workmen—the dry ashes are removed by motors and horse-drawn vehicles, and has been tipped into abandoned limestone quarries in various parts of the district. These are being rapidly filled up, and the Council have considered the question of the future disposal of house refuse, and have decided to acquire 20 acres of land at Carcroft and 17 at Adwick for tipping, following the method practised at Bradford, the success of which I am given to understand depends not so much on the procedure followed, but rather on the closeness of the supervision maintained.

The unsightly tip at the junction of Green Lane and the Great North Road has been covered with soil, and is now tidy and unobtrusive.

The ashbins are emptied twice a week, there being always a large amount of house refuse in colliery villages, due to the large amount of coal consumed.

The privy middens are emptied only at night, and the contents, 124 loads, disposed of to farmers.

8,222 loads of dry ashes were dealt with in 1925.

The number of moveable ashbins substituted for fixed receptacles during the past five years is 168.

The cost of the scavenging in 1925 was £2,486 0s. 0d.

The scavenging is efficiently done.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Return made by the Sanitary Inspector, in accordance with Article XIX. (12) of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922.

No. of Inspections, 1,533.

No. of Informal Notices served, 81.

No. of Informal Notices complied with, 80.

No. of Statutory Notices served, 15.

No. of Statutory Notices complied with, 7.

No. of Nuisances reported during 1925, 15.

No. of Nuisances abated during 1925, 7.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The importance of this question is a very real one in a Colliery District, and public opinion cannot yet be said to be alive to it.

We have two of the largest Collieries in the country, from whose chimneys dense, black smoke is being emitted at intervals day and night the year round. These are the only works of any size.

There has been correspondence between the Colliery Companies and the Council with respect to the matter; in consequence there is stated to be some reduction in the amount of dense black smoke emitted. For my own part I have failed to notice much improvement.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

Fried Fish Shops, 10.

No. of Inspections, 40.

The premises have all been regularly inspected, are cleanly conducted.

There are no houses let in lodgings, or common lodging houses.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

There has been a continuous lowering of the surface of the District owing to Colliery Workings; this has affected the low-lying part of the District lying below the 25ft. contour line, especially in the Carcroft Ward. Some few years ago the land behind the houses in Bentley Moor Lane was constantly under water, and in 1919 it was, at my instigation, inspected by Lt.-Col. James, of the Ministry of Health, with a view to the question as to whether or no it might become a breeding ground for the Anopheles Mosquito. Since then this land has been dried out, owing to remedial measures by the Colliery Co., and the land subject to flooding now lies further to the East.

During 1925 a Travelling Committee of the Royal Commission of Colliery Subsidesces has visited this, amongst other areas, in the Doncaster Coalfield.

VANS.

There are a number of permanent residents in the District living in Vans—mostly off Askern Road. The Council should insist that prior to occupation of a van intended to be occupied permanently, plans should be deposited for approval, and if passed only on strict conditions and for a term of years.

SCHOOLS.

There are 6 Public Elementary Schools in the District, for which the County Council are responsible.

1. Carcroft Council—Infants' Department—accommodation 120. Built in 1901.
2. Woodlands Council—Mixed and Infants' Departments—accommodation 560 and 260 respectively. Built in 1910.
3. Carcroft Park Lane, Council; Boys', Girls' and Infants' Departments; accommodation 370, 370 and 260. Built in 1913.
4. Windmill Balk Lane Council, Mixed and Infants' Departments, accommodation 330 and 190. Built 1914.
5. Highfields Council; Boys', Girls' and Infants' Departments; accommodation 240, 246, and 244. Built 1917.

All the above are built of brick faced with stone. They are all very well constructed and designed, especially the recently-erected ones. Highfields School has attached to it a fully-equipped Domestic Science Department. The sanitary arrangements are good. All are provided with asphalted playground.

Water is laid on. Except that their accommodation has been overtaken by the great influx of population there is no call for criticism. This overcrowding, as far as the Carcroft side of the District is concerned is being met in the near future by the new schools now being erected on high ground in Owston Demesne in the Doncaster R.D. area, but immediately adjoined to the populous Carcroft and Skellow District.

6. Skellow Green Lane Council, Mixed and Infants' Departments, accommodation 98 and 39. Erected 1913.

This is a small school, consisting of corrugated iron class rooms, etc., and is situated in the extreme north-west corner of the District, and draws its children from scattered groups of houses from the country around.

The Sanitary conveniences are poor, the water supply inadequate, and its method of storage has been the subject of adverse criticism by the Council and the local Education Committee. A scheme for bringing in a piped supply from the Council's main is now under consideration.

The County Medical Officer of Health is the Chief School Medical Officer, and is the officer responsible for the Medical Inspection of School Children, and the closure of schools on account of infectious disease. The Local Authority disinfects the schools as and when required.

HOUSING.

I. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

(1) **GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.** — These are good, less than 200 of the 3,450 houses now occupied were in existence 20 years ago.

These two hundred represent the old agricultural village or hamlet of Adwick-le-Street, Skellow and Carcroft, and are built of local limestone, and are very old and dilapidated. Most of them have outlasted their day and generation. The new houses are mostly built by the Colliery Companies or the Industrial Housing Association for their own workpeople at Woodlands, Highfields, Woodlands East, the New Village Carcroft and the New Village Skellow. The Council have also two housing estates at Great North Road and Skellow. All the houses are of excellent type, with W.C. and water laid on, three bedrooms and living room, kitchen, etc., and in many cases parlours. The older houses in Highfields have no baths, otherwise they are well built and well designed houses. All these houses are satisfactory in design, and are fortunately planned with plenty of ground space, about 8—10 per acre.

Private enterprise was responsible some 15 years ago for the examples of old-type cottages built in rows in Askern Lane, Church Lane, Adwick, Carcroft and Hobcroft Terrace, but this class of cottage in rows ceased to be built when the war broke out, and none have been erected since then.

- (a) **THE EXTENT OF SHORTAGE.**—This is not possible to measure accurately. The question of shortage depends, not only on the development of the two local Collieries—Brodsworth and Bullcroft, but also of the new Collieries—within a radius of 10 miles of Doncaster, as when these open up there is a rush of colliers to the new pits. The population is very fluid. This shortage has existed to my knowledge for 15 years, and exists now, but the general impression of those in a position to form a judgment is that the shortage is not so acute as in the years immediately after the war.

Perhaps one might hazard a guess that 500 houses would be enough.

- (b) The Industrial Housing Association, which is formed by, and controlled by the local Collieries, has built the following houses.

At Highfields	...	...	...	...	146
„ Skellow	...	...	...	...	475
„ Carcroft	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Woodlands East	...	...	...	...	366
Total					897

All the above have been completed. The full number of houses projected at Woodlands East have not been built. The completion of this Scheme has been hung up on account of the depression in the Coal Trade.

The Council have built since 1919 250 houses at Great North Road, and 130 houses at Skellow, and have in hand 44 at Woodlands, and are contemplating erecting 300 houses in Doncaster Lane and Woodlands East.

The Bullcroft Colliery have built the following houses :—

New Street	...	...	...	...	100
Paxton Avenue	...	...	...	...	88
Skellow and Owston Lane	...	...	...	...	8
Total					196

- II. **OVERCROWDING.**—(1 and 2) The question is covered by the foregoing remarks :—

During 1925 the Council have relieved 25 cases of overcrowding.

III. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

1. (a) This has been dealt with in my preceding paragraph.

- (b) General character of defects found :—

Broken ranges in kitchen; Broken sash cords; Missing water and down spouts; and Plaster off Walls,

(c) Cause of same :—

Much of the damage, such as broken ranges, is due to excessive wear caused by fires having to be kept alight owing to the three shifts worked at the Collieries.

2. GENERAL ACTION UNDER—

(a) The Public Health Acts :—

Inspection regularly, and on complaint, of the district ;
Notice to owners of work required to be carried out ;
Work done without recourse to Legal proceedings.

(b) The Housing Act :—

Areas scheduled by Council for Inspection under the Regulations.

3. DIFFICULTIES IN REMEDYING UNFITNESS.

None.

IV. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

None.

V. BYELAWS.—Relating to Houses and Vans.

(1) Working of existing ones.

Nil.

(2) Need for new ones.

Nil.

VI. GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Nil.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, 350.

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.

(1) By the Local Authorities	Nil.
(2) By other bodies.	
Private enterprise, without Subsidy from Council	4
Private enterprise, with Subsidy from Council	2
Industrial Housing Association	344
	<hr/>
	350
	<hr/>

I. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 190

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which was inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 190

(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil,

- (4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 190

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities or their officers Nil.

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 32
- (2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners 28
- (b) By the Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- (3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- (1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 96
- (2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners 87
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders Nil.

- (2) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil.
- (3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling-houses having rendered fit Nil.
- (4) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil.
- (5) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil.

TOWN PLANNING.

The Council is one of a group of Local Authorities forming a Joint Committee, known as the Doncaster Regional Town Planning Committee.

The Council have recently obtained power to retain Electricity through the Electricity which they buy in bulk from the Bullcroft Colliery Company.

They have erected five sub-power transforming stations, and the scheme is nearly complete.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A.—MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Cowkeepers, 12.

No. of Cowkeepers and Retail Milk Sellers, 4.

No. of Retailers only, 15.

No. of Cowsheds, 12.

No. of Inspections, 50.

The condition of the Cowsheds was made the subject of a special report by the Inspector to the Council. Briefly, 7 of them were satisfactory in every way, but others require certain structural alterations—such as additional ventilation and light, and better paving and draining to bring them up-to-date.

(B)—MEAT.

(i) All the Butchers were notified prior to the Public Health (Meat) Regulation, 1924, coming into force, that the Sanitary Inspector had been appointed the Officer to whom notice of slaughter should be sent.

The Slaughter-houses have been regularly inspected. There have been two successful prosecutions — one in the case of a slaughter-house, for not keeping it in every respect clean and in repair suitable for its purpose, and the other when slaughtering had taken place in unlicensed premises at Skellow.

In a case where Meat was being sold from a house in Park Road, Carcroft, the premises not being suitable for this business, the butcher voluntarily retired from business. No Diseased Meat has been found, and the shops are kept in a satisfactory condition.

(ii) There are two Weekly Markets at Woodlands and Carcroft. Stalls are provided by the Council, and regularly visited. Meat is also sold from vans from door to door in the district. These are inspected, and their appearance and condition has been much improved since the regulations came in force.

There are numerous Pigs kept on allotments, and the occasional slaughter of these is allowed for home consumption.

(iii) There is no Public Slaughterhouse.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	In 1920	In January, 1925	In December, 1925
No. Registered	—	—	—
No. Licensed ...	4	4	4

The condition of the above is satisfactory. 21 Inspections have been made during the year.

(C)—OTHER FOOD.

There are 5 Bakehouses in the district, the conditions of which are satisfactory. 20 Inspections have been made during the year.

(D)—FOOD POISONING.

There have been no cases of Food Poisoning.

(E) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Samples are taken by the Officers of the West Riding County Council.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

SMALL POX.

A case was notified on February 13, 1923, for the first time of which there is any record. 30 cases were notified, of which 20 were in Highfields Ward. Of these 19 were males, 6 of whom had, at one time or another, been vaccinated before infection, and 13 were unvaccinated. 11 females were notified; 4 were vaccinated and 7 unvaccinated. The last case was notified on December 19th.

The disease was mild, and there were no deaths.

On several occasions, after the District had been free for weeks, the disease was re-introduced, chiefly, as I have reason to believe, by inter-communication between mining districts in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, where the disease was prevalent at the time.

In 1924 there were 20 cases. The first was notified on January 8th and the last on March 24th. Of these 16 were males, 9 vaccinated, and 7 unvaccinated; and 4 females, 2 vaccinated and 2 unvaccinated. There were no deaths. The disease was of the same type and character as the preceeding year.

In 1925 there were 35 cases, for particulars of which see following table. All cases were removed to Hospital. Contacts were supervised and vaccinated when willing, and the premises disinfected and the District placarded. The public, whatever one may say, refuse to take seriously a disease, whatever may have been its admitted sinister reputation in the past, and its present capacity for mischief in other parts of the world, which has neither been responsible for a single death locally or for an impairment of feature or face. Until it re-asserts its old powers of death and disfigurement, Small Pox has lost its power to alarm the public.

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1921 there were 83 cases, of which 41 were notified from Woodlands Wards. 79 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The type of case was mild; there were no deaths.

In 1922 there 55 cases, the cases being evenly distributed amongst the various Wards. 53 cases were removed to hospital. There type was mild and there were no deaths.

In 1923 only 14 case swere notified; even these were distributed amongst the Wards. The type was mild and there were no deaths. All were removed to hospital.

In 1924 there were 83 cases notified, 57 of which came from Highfields Ward. 82 cases were removed to hospital. The type was mild and there were no deaths.

In 1925 there were 58 cases and one death.

A total of 293 cases in 5 years with one death. This seems to bear out the belief that Scarlet Fever has lost much of its old virulence and killing power. No return cases are recorded. There is no case of milk-borne infection. The Dick Test has not been tried locally.

DIPHTHERIA.

In 1921 there were 49 cases, of which 19 were notified from Carcroft Ward. 46 were removed to the Isolation Ward. There were three deaths.

In 1922 there were 53 cases, of which 17 were notified from Carcroft Ward. 51 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There was one death. The disease was unusually prevalent in the Spring. The throats of the children attending Carcroft and Highfields Council Schools were swabbed. About 1,500 children were examined and about 30 were found to be "carriers" by the County Bacteriologist. I think the exclusion of these children from school did much to check the prevalence of the disease at the time.

In 1923 there were 71 cases, of which 29 and 28 came from Adwick and Woodlands Wards. There was a great fall in the number notified in the Carcroft Ward. 65 were removed to hospital. There were two deaths.

In 1924 there were 41 cases, of which 20 were notified from Woodlands. All were removed to hospital. There were two deaths.

In 1925 there were 25 cases and no deaths. The Schick Test has not been tried.

ENTERIC FEVER.

In 1921 there were two cases notified. Both were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There was one death.

In 1922 there were four cases notified. All were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

In 1924 there were ten cases. All were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There was one death. This outbreak occurred in February and March, and the cases came from all Wards in the District. The outbreak was the subject of a Special Report to the Council in June, and forms an appendix to the Annual Report for this year.

In 1925 there was one case, which was removed to the Isolation Hospital. There was no death.

In all there have been 18 cases in five years, 10 of which were from Adwick Ward. There were three deaths.

In all cases the diagnosis was confirmed by a positive Widal Test.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

In 1921 there was one case notified and one death.

In 1922 no case was notified, but two deaths were registered.

In 1923 no case was notified, but there was one death registered.

In 1924 two cases were notified and there was one death.

In 1925 two cases were notified and there were two deaths.

The cases of Puerperal Fever were removed to the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

In 1921 there were 18 cases notified; 17 by midwives, 14 of these from Woodlands and Highfields Wards. There were no deaths. All cases were treated at home. No cases of impaired vision.

In 1922 there were 8 cases notified, 5 by midwives. There were no deaths, all were treated at home, and there were no cases of impaired vision.

In 1923 there were 6 cases notified, one by a midwife. There were no deaths, all were treated at home except one, and there were no cases of impaired vision.

In 1924 there were eight cases notified, two by midwives. There were no deaths, all were treated at home, and there were no cases of impaired vision.

In 1925 there were 6 cases notified by medical practitioners. There were no deaths, all were treated at home, and there were no cases of impaired vision.

There has been one case of Encephalitis Lethargica notified in 1922 and three cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever in 1922 and 1923, and a few cases of Erysipelas. The bulk of the Infectious Diseases being Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Small Pox.

The usual procedure in controlling disease on notification is removal of the patient to Infectious Diseases Hospital at Conisborough. The disinfection of the infected premises and its contents is by fumigation and spraying, usually with formalin.

The Council has no disinfecting station.

Disinfectants are given free to responsible persons in suitable containers on application to the Council Offices.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1925.

DISEASE	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths.
1. Small Pox	35	35	0
2. Scarlet Fever	58	58	1
3. Diphtheria	25	24	0
4. Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	1	0
5. Puerperal Fever	2	2	2
6. Pneumonia	39	0	—
Other Diseases generally notifiable—			
7. Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	0	0
8. Erysipelas	4	0	0

SMALL POX.

35 cases were notified, and all were removed to the Small Pox Hospital.

30 cases were notified from Highfields Ward, 3 from Carcroft Ward, and 2 from Adwick Ward.

The first case was notified on January 25th—the last case previous to this was notified on March 24th, 1924. The last case was notified on May 15th, 1925.

24 cases were notified during the first quarter of the year, and the remaining 11 cases in the second quarter.

The type of Small Pox has in no way altered from that experienced in this and adjoining districts in recent years.

It is mild in character, the rash scanty, and any scarring being superficial and fleeting. There have been no deaths. The Vaccination Officer has informed me that in 1925 there were 196 Primary Successful Vaccinations—the births were 551.

The attack-rate per 1,000 was 2.1.

This outbreak in no wise differed from those that occurred in the district in 1923 and 1924. In my Report for 1924 (Pages 9 to 13) I gave a detailed account of them, and the action taken

Briefly they are :—

- 1.—Removal of patient to hospital ;
- 2.—Disinfection of premises ;
- 3.—Vaccination to contacts, when willing ;
- 4.—Supervision of contacts.

As in former years, the following table shows the incidence of the Disease on Males and Females, in age group, showing whether or no they were vaccinated at the time they caught Small Pox.

SMALL POX, 1925.

		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	over 65	Total	
Males	Vacc'd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	18
	Unvac'd	—	—	—	1	—	6	4	3	2	—	—	—	16	
Females	Vacc'd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	17
	Unvac'd	1	—	—	—	1	5	4	—	3	—	—	—	14	

SCARLET FEVER.

58 cases were notified, as compared with 83 cases last year.

11 cases were notified from Carcroft Ward, 17 from Adwick Ward, 23 from Woodlands Ward, and 7 from Highfields Ward, as compared with 57 in 1924 from the last-mentioned Ward.

During the first quarter 11 cases were notified, and in the three following, 7, 16 and 24 respectively. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The attack rate per 1,000 was 3.6. The Disease was of a mild character. There was one death.

DIPHTHERIA.

25 cases were notified, as compared with 41 last year.

Five cases came from Carcroft Ward, 10 from Adwick Ward, 7 from Woodlands Ward, and 3 from Highfields Ward.

During the first quarter 9 cases were notified, and in the three following, 6, 5 and 5 respectively.

All the cases, with one exception, were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

The attack-rate per 1,000 was 1.5.

The Disease was of a mild character.

There were no deaths.

ENTERIC FEVER (including Paratyphoid).

One case was notified.

The County Laboratory reported that this case was one of Paratyphoid.

This case occurred in October at the Old Mill House in Adwick Ward, whose water supply was drawn from a shallow well, liable to pollution in flood time. Precautions were taken, and no further case occurred.

The case ran a mild course.

There were no deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases were notified, during the second and fourth quarter. These were from Carcroft Ward.

These two were treated in Hospital, and made a good recovery.

The attack-rate per 1,000 births was 3.6.

PNEUMONIA.

39 cases were notified, 9 from Carcroft Ward, 12 from Adwick Ward, 9 from Woodlands Ward, and 9 from Highfields Ward.

During the first quarter 16 cases were notified, and in the three following 7, 6 and 10 respectively.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Six cases were notified, as compared with 10 last year.

Five came from Carcroft Ward, and one from Adwick.

All were notified by a medical practitioner.

All were treated at home.

The attack-rate per 1,000 births was 10.8.

There were no cases of impaired vision, and no deaths.

ERYSIPELAS.

Four cases were notified.

Three came from Woodlands Ward, and one from Highfields Ward.

There were no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulm.		Non-Pulm.		Pulm.		Non-Pulm.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
10	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
15	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
20	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
25	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
35	4	2	1	—	4	1	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	17	11	5	2	12	2	2	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATION, 1925.

No case has been notified relating to a Tuberculosis employee in the Milk Trade, and therefore no occasion for action under Article 3, 5 and 6 has arisen, neither has occasion arisen to enforce removal of a Tuberculosis patient to hospital under Section 62 Public Health Act, 1925.

The Notification of Tuberculosis is efficient.

28 Primary Notifications of Pulmonary and 7 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received. Of these 27 were from the Tuberculosis Officer, 5 from Private Practitioners, 2 were notified from both Private Practitioners and the Tuberculosis Officer, and one from other sources.

It will be seen that the improvement in the notification of Tuberculosis this year is due to the Tuberculosis Officer.

There is a Care Committee, with a local lady representing the district. The Committee supply underclothing and nightwear for cases going into Sanatorium, and is doing good work in this and other ways. The Brodsworth Colliery Sick Club has given £10 to the committee, a good example which might be more widely followed. The number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register on December 31st, 1925.

Pulmonary	...	...	Males	...	46	Females	32
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	Males	...	5	Females	8

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Two cases of Puerperal Sepsis were notified on April 18th and November 17th respectively. They were both removed to Hospital, and made a good recovery.

The attack-rate per 1,000 births was 3.6.

The three deaths due directly to child-bearing have been registered. Two occurred in the Doncaster Royal Infirmary—one was due to Abortion and Septicæmia, and the other Retained Placenta and Post Partem Hæmorrhage—the other death occurred in a private nursing home in Doncaster, the cause of death being given, Miscarriage and Septicæmia.

The County Council have made arrangements with the Edenfield Private Maternity Home, Doncaster, for the admission of patients from the district.

The fees are £3 3s. 0d. per week, in addition to the medical practitioner's fee. Contributions towards the fees are made by the County Council on an approved income scale.

They have arranged for admission of mothers, either with or without their babies, to St. Anne's Convalescent Home, Bridlington, for a three weeks' visit; the fees vary from £3 10s. 0d. to £5 5s. 0d. Mothers only are accepted at the Southport Convalescent Home for a like period for £2 5s. 0d.

Children from 3—5 years are received to the Children's Convalescent Home, Filey Road, Scarborough, at a fee of 17s. per week.

The County Council contribute to the fees of the Home on an approved income scale.

There are five Trained Midwives practising in the district, three in Woodlands, Adwick and Highfields, and two in Carcroft. This provision appears to be adequate.

Six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been notified, all by medical practitioners, and were in the Carcroft Ward. All were treated at home, and there was no impairment of vision.

OPHTHAMIA NEONATORUM, 1925.

CASES			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Death
Notified	Treated at Home	Treated at Hospital				
6	6	—	6	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	92	68
1.	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Measles	...	...	...	...	1	1
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	2
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	1
10.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	12	3
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	4	6
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	1	—
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—
15.	Cerebral Hoemorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	4	2
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	4	5
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	3	3
18.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	11	4
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	6	11
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—
22.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	1	6
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	—	—
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	5	—
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	2
27.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	—	1
28.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	8	5
29.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	10	5
31.	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	16	12
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special Causes (included above)—							
	Poliomyelitis...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the Urban District of Adwick-le-Street.

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	—	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	32	5	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	32	5	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient				
{ unsuitable or defective				
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921.)				
Total	5	5	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901,
as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(Signature) A. B. DUNNE, M.B., B.C. Cantab.

March 1st, 1926.

Medical Officer of Health.

